

SCREEN FOR CONVERTING X-RAYS INTO LIGHT PHOTONS

Technical field and state of the prior art

The invention concerns a screen for converting X-
5 rays into light photons.

The invention also concerns a screen panel for converting X-rays into light photons as well as a radiological device comprising such a conversion screen.

The invention applies to fields that use the
10 conversion of X-rays into light photons such as, for example, the field of medical radiology or the field of non-destructive testing of nuclear waste storage packages.

In the field of medical radiology, a screen for
15 converting X-rays into light photons is associated with the means for emitting X-rays and the means for acquiring and displaying an image in order to make a radiology device.

According to the known art, a radiology device
20 comprises an X-ray generator associated with an X-ray tube, a support (on which a patient or an object is placed), and a radiographic film. A flow of X-rays is emitted by the X-ray tube. This flow of X-rays is attenuated by the patient or the object. The residual
25 flow that is transmitted through the patient or the object is measured by the radiographic film. There is then an interaction between the non-attenuated X photons and the radiographic film.

In the field of medical imaging, large size conversion screens are often required. For example, screens of 43 cm x 43 cm are necessary to achieve "wide field" acquisitions such as pulmonary radiographs, and
5 screens of 80 cm x 60 cm are necessary for non-destructive testing.

Apart from their large size, conversion screens used in medical imaging must be as precise and have as high a performance as possible, in other words they must provide
10 the largest number of light photons possible, for each X photon interacting with the screen.

According to the known art, such screens comprise a rigid panel (a metal sheet or a glass sheet) that is covered, on one face, by a layer of scintillating
15 material such as gadolinium oxysulphide or sodium iodide (CsI), which ensures that the X-rays are converted into visible light. The metal sheet or glass sheet ensures that the conversion screen is rigid. Such a conversion screen is then placed in the radiological device in such
20 a way as to ensure that the light from the X radiant image can be emitted towards the digital sensor.

This type of technology does not enable large size screens with high performance to be made. In fact, for large size screens, for example screens with dimensions
25 greater than or equal to 40 cm x 40 cm, flexion occurs in the centre of the screen.

In the event where, for example, the optics used make it necessary to have a fixed focal distance and a field depth whose precision must reach more or less 100

microns at the screen level, the slightest mechanical deformation then causes the captured image to be blurred.

The deformations in the screen may be partially corrected by increasing the thickness of the panel but then the panel absorbs part of the X-rays and the image resolution is considerably deteriorated.

In the event where a glass panel is used, another disadvantage is the presence of multiple internal light reflections within the panel, and these reflections also disrupt the proper operation of the device.

The invention does not have these disadvantages.

Description of the invention

In fact, the invention concerns a screen panel for converting X-rays into light photons. The panel comprises a rigid foam plate, a first layer of composite material located on one face of the rigid foam plate and a second layer of composite material located on the other face of the rigid foam plate, parallel to the first face.

The assembly comprising the first layer of composite material, the rigid foam plate and the second layer of composite material provides a solution to the problem of making large size screens. In fact, this assembly enables a very rigid panel, in terms of deformation, to be made and which only slightly attenuates X-rays. The foam itself is rigid and does not contribute to the reduction in tension or in plating the screen. The foam plate acts as a mechanical support between the layers of composite material that surround it and thus ensures the whole

panel assembly has very good rigidity. The foam has the advantage of being only slightly attenuating to X-rays and having a homogeneous structure vis à vis the X-rays.

The invention also concerns a screen for converting
5 X-rays into light photons comprising a panel and an active layer for the conversion of the X-rays into light photons deposited on one face of the panel. The panel is a panel according to the invention.

The invention also concerns a radiological device
10 comprising a screen for converting X-rays into light photons, whereby the conversion screen is a screen according to the invention.

According to the invention, the deformations in the screen are advantageously compatible with the precision
15 of the field depth of the optical devices used.

Brief description of the figures

Other characteristics and advantages of the invention will become clearer on reading the description
20 of a preferred embodiment of the invention that follows and by referring to the figures in the Appendix, in which:

- Figure 1 shows a cross section of a screen panel for converting X-rays into light photons according to the
25 invention.

- Figure 2 shows a screen for converting X-rays into light photons according to the invention.

Detailed description of a preferred embodiment of the invention

Figure 1 shows a cross section of a screen panel for converting X-rays into light photons according to the invention.

The conversion screen panel comprises a first layer of composite material 1, a rigid foam plate that is transparent to X-rays 2, and a second layer of composite material 3. The circumference of the panel is reinforced with a framework 4. The rigid foam plate 2 and the layers of composite material 1 and 3 are assembled by gluing.

The rigid foam used is a high density rigid foam such as, for example, the structural polymethacrylic foam marketed, for example, under the trade name "ROHACEL Foam" and manufactured by the ROHM Company. The layers of composite material 1 and 3 are made out of, for example, a matrix of glass or carbon fibres set in resin. For a screen with dimensions, for example, equal to 45 cm x 45 cm, the thickness of the foam plate may be equal to 7 mm and the thickness of the layers of carbon or glass fibres 1 and 3 may be equal to 0.5 mm. In a more general manner, the thickness of the foam plate may be more or less 2 % of the length of the screen. The framework 4, preferably made out of the same material as layers 1 and 3, is particularly useful for strengthening the structure of large size screens.

Alternatively, the foam plate may be replaced by a honeycomb plate made out of paper or plastic material, selected so that it only very slightly attenuates the X-

rays. This type of honeycomb plate makes it possible to obtain the same mechanical characteristics as a rigid foam plate. The rigid foam plate is however preferred, since it attenuates X-rays less and is also more
5 homogeneous to X-rays.

Figure 2 shows a screen for converting X-rays into light photons according to the invention.

The screen comprises, apart from the panel represented in Figure 1, a frame 5 deposited on the
10 active face that ensures the conversion. The frame 5 is deposited around the circumference of the active face. The thickness of the frame 5 is more or less equal to the thickness of the active conversion layer 6.

The presence of the frame 5 advantageously makes it
15 possible to directly deposit the conversion layer on the panel.

The technique for depositing the conversion layer also allows a simple manufacture of a high energy screen by the insertion of a sheet of tungsten between the panel
20 and the conversion layer.

Fastening elements (handles, fastening pick-ups) and electrical contacts (not shown in the figure) may be inserted into the frame 5.

A conversion screen according to the invention is
25 advantageously rigid, light and can be used in a vertical position, a horizontal position or in positions between the two. Such a screen can advantageously attain large dimensions. In addition, the thickness of the active layer 6 can easily be controlled when the layer is

NAME	AGE	SEX	RELATION	DATE	TIME	PLACE	REMARKS
1. J. H. Smith	25	M	Student	1900	10:00	Room 101	Present
2. W. B. Jones	30	M	Teacher	1900	10:00	Room 101	Present
3. M. A. Brown	22	F	Student	1900	10:00	Room 101	Present
4. R. L. White	28	M	Teacher	1900	10:00	Room 101	Present
5. S. K. Green	24	F	Student	1900	10:00	Room 101	Present
6. T. P. Black	32	M	Teacher	1900	10:00	Room 101	Present
7. L. M. Gray	26	F	Student	1900	10:00	Room 101	Present
8. N. O. Blue	29	M	Teacher	1900	10:00	Room 101	Present
9. A. C. Red	23	F	Student	1900	10:00	Room 101	Present
10. D. E. Yellow	31	M	Teacher	1900	10:00	Room 101	Present